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10/600,062		06/20/2003	Donald Ray Heller	ROC920030002US1	5660
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IBM CORPORATION				MOSSER, KATHLEEN MICHELE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)

6) Other:

Application/Control Number: 10/600,062

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 1. Claims 1, 2, 7, and 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sweitzer et al (US 6018617) in view of Sonnenfeld (US 6112049). Sweitzer et al teaches a test creation system including: generating a plurality of multiple choice variant questions, each variant question having multiple variants (Figure 3 and at least col. 6: 11-14); defining a plurality of versions of said mental competency test, each version containing a respective unique set of variants of said plurality of variant questions, each version containing no more than one variant of each respective variant question, wherein no two of said respective unique sets of variants are identical (see col. 15: 48 col. 16: 6), as in claims 1 and 11. The process is performed by a computer system (claim 9), see at least col. 5: 19-33. regarding claims 10 and 12, the specific features of defining the test and tracking which question is present on which version are taught in at least col. 15: 52-56, Table 11, and the description of the Worksheet editor, starting at col. 17: 63).

Sweitzer fails to explicitly teach the administration of the exams to one or more test subjects (claim 1) specifically that the exam is administered by a computer (claim 7). Sonnenfeld teaches a

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computer system for the creation and administration of tests, particularly the administration of the test over a computer system, see col. 2: 32-45. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the administration features of the Sonnenfeld system into the Sweitzer et al system so as to allow a user to take the generated test.

Regarding claims 2 and 11, neither Sweitzer nor Sonnenfeld explicitly teaches analyzing responses of the test subject to detect patterns of probably unauthorized access to a different version of said mental competency test difference from the version to which the test subject responds. The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE that performing such an analysis is old and well-known in the art of teaching. As admitted by applicant, and prevalent in the prior art, the administration of multiple versions of a test is well known in the art of education. It is the examiner's position that it is also well-known for a teacher, when grading such exams to compare the answers of one student to those of students seated near-by to detect cheating. The exam of the other student is commonly another version of the test (the intent of using multiple versions of the test). It would have been obvious to include this old and well-known feature into the inventions of Sweitzer et al and Sonnenfeld so as to allow the administrator of the tests to determine if a student has cheated on the exam.

Allowable Subject Matter

- 2. Claims 3-6, 8 and 13-16 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.
- Claim 17 is allowed.

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Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Walker et al (US 5947747) teaches a computer system where questions can be randomly

distributed in an exam

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should

be directed to Kathleen Mosser whose telephone number is (571) 272-4435. The examiner can normally

be reached on M-F 8:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Monica Carter can be reached on (571) 272-4475. The fax phone number for the organization where this

application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application

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Kathleen Mosser Primary Examiner Art Unit 3715

April 17, 2006